

have to interpolate for odd minutes, because the various quantities required to correct the observed position are not applied separately to each star. Instead, a small table is computed for each day which gives :

(a) The sum of all corrections for -36° , and for each half hour of R.A. (clock error + reduction + $m + n \tan \delta$ + annual precession, &c.).

(b) The variation for an increase or decrease of 5° N.P.D.

For this purpose the corrections K_a , N_a , K_s , N_s are taken direct from the tables, the only interpolation being for N considered as a function of t , and this is very simple.

(11) I venture to suggest that much time might be saved in future if standard tables were computed and published, and it might also be practicable to publish annual tables.

Observations of Jupiter's Sixth Satellite, from Photographs taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich 1906 August.

(Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.)

Photographs of *Jupiter's* sixth satellite were obtained on 1906 August 28 and August 31 with the 30-inch reflector, with exposures of 28 mins. and 45 mins. respectively. *Jupiter* and the satellite and six reference stars, whose places were derived from the *Astronomische Gesellschaft Catalogue*, were measured, and the following right ascensions and declinations, with the corresponding position-angles and distances, deduced :—

Date and G.M.T.					Satellite VI.		Jupiter.		Deduced.	
					App. R.A.	App. Decl.	App. R.A.	App. Decl.	Pos. Angle.	Distance.
1906.	d	h	m	s	h	m	s			
Aug. 28	15	27	29		6 22 42.60	+ 22 37' 48".1	6 23 40.85	+ 23 3' 2".6	208.046	1715.2
31	15	28	32		6 54 58.69	+ 22 36 25.1	6 25 47.31	+ 22 1 58.7	203.708	1674.5

From the measures of *Jupiter* the apparent corrections to the tabular place are :—

				R.A.	Decl.
				^s	"
Aug. 28	...	...	...	— .06	+ 2.3
31	...	...	...	— .11	+ 1.8

The deduced position-angles and distances of the satellite reckoned from the tabular place of *Jupiter* would be

				Pos. Angle.	Distance.
Aug. 28	...	...	...	208.108	1713.6
31	...	...	...	203.781	1673.4

instead of the values given above from the direct measures of *Jupiter* and the satellite.

Further photographs are being taken at every favourable opportunity.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich:
1906 September 21.

Measures of Southern Binary Stars. By John Tebbutt.

The following are the results of measures of six of the most interesting binary stars of the southern hemisphere. The measures were made with the Grubb 8-inch equatorial either in sunlight or in twilight; those of position-angle with the Cooke & Sons, and those of distance with the Grubb filar micrometer. The following method was employed for each star. The star was measured on three groups of evenings, the same micrometer being employed for the first and third groups, and the other micrometer for the middle group. The means of these three sets of measures duly weighted were then taken, and the means for the first and third sets reduced to the epoch corresponding to the mean of the middle group. It may be stated that ten measures at least in each coordinate were taken of each star on each night of the groups.

Star.	Epoch.	Position-angle.	Distance	No. of Evenings for		Hour Angle.
				Position-angle	Distance.	
<i>p</i> Eridani	... 1906.161	219°8	8"90	4	4	W.
γ Centauri	... 1905.471	352.9	1.52	8	6	E. & W.
β Muscæ	... 1905.726	345.0	1.33	6	3	W.
α Centauri	... 1905.476	212.1	21.16	7	12	W. & E.
β 416	... 1905.618	279.3	2.38	4	4	E.
γ Coronæ Aust.	... 1905.650	123.5	1.69	6	4	E.

Observatory, Peninsula, Windsor, N.S. Wales:
1906 July 17.

Ephemeris of Flora near the time of Opposition in 1907.

By A. M. W. Downing, D.Sc., F.R.S.

This ephemeris is computed from Brünnow's "Tafeln der Flora," in combination with the corrected continuation of certain of the tables published in *Monthly Notices*, vol. lxiv. No. 6.

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